

BUY THE CEMENT
THAT IS BEST BY
TEST



Trade Mark

Made by the
**Ogden Portland
Cement Co.**
Ogden, Utah.

Be sure to use

"Opharo"
FLAVORING
Extracts

They give BEST
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**OGDEN
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CO.**

Ogden, Utah

Cement That Stands
the Test—

**Red
Devil**

The Rock Cement

Sold by every dealer
in Ogden

Union Portland
Cement Company
Gen. Office: Ogden, Ut.

BREEDERS, NOTICE

COMING MAY 20,

1914

TIDAL WAVE, 2:06 3/4

World's Champion Sire, of
extreme speed, season of
1913. If you want to breed
to this great horse this year,
book your mares with Dr.
Frank Parker, Vet., as it will
depend on whether there
are enough mares in Ogden
to warrant sending this
horse there this season.

C. B. JOHNSON.

**"NEVER-RIP"
OVERALLS**

Made in Ogden by
Ogden People
**John Scowcroft &
Sons' Co.**

General Felix Diaz of Mexico, who
is visiting in this country, will be
a guest at the great Shriners' convoca-
tion in Atlanta, Ga., and has been invited
to act as aid to the grand marshal in
the Shriners' parade.

FREMONT'S FIRST VIEW OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE

Famous Explorer Camped Near Ogden and Made a Trip to
Fremont Island—Later in His Career He Was Escorted
Back to the East by Members of the Mormon Bat-
talion Who Held Him a Prisoner—Story of
His Travels Through Utah, Written by
O. A. Kennedy of Ogden.

John Charles Fremont, the greatest
of all the "path finders," was born in
Savannah, Georgia, January 31st, 1813.
He was at first educated for the navy
and served on the old Natchez and the
Independence but resigned from the
navy and devoted himself to civil en-
gineering.

In 1840, he was commissioned as a
second lieutenant in the Topographical
engineers and was assigned to survey-
ing work along the Des Moines river
and in 1842 was allowed to head an
exploring party which penetrated to
South Pass and farther north to the
mountain peak which he named for
himself.

His report to the government made
him at once famous both at home and
abroad and he became a popular hero
and, as is usually the case with heroes,
one of the most bitterly criticized of
the big men of his day.

He was the son-in-law of Thomas
Benton, for 30 years a U. S. senator
from Missouri, and because of that
fact was favored by the higher mili-
tary authorities but Benton's enemies
were also his enemies and watched for
chances to criticize.

He was accused at once of trying to
take credit for discovering South Pass
which had been known to the trappers
for 20 years.
Grinnell, author of "Trails of the
Pathfinders" has this to say of Fremont:

"John C. Fremont, commonly spoken
of as 'Pathfinder,' belonged to the
second class. The work that Fremont
did was good work but it was not
great. He was an army officer, sent
out to survey routes across the contin-
ent; and he did his duty, and did
it well; but he did not discover the
Rocky Mountains nor did he discover
gold in California, as often supposed.

"He passed over routes already well
known to the men of the plains and
the mountains and discovered little
that was new except the approximate
location of many points, and the fact
that Fremont gained great fame while
his predecessors seemed only recently
to be almost forgotten, seems unjust."

The writer recalls an old frontiers-
man who many years ago enlivened
the hot days of harvest time in Iowa
with stories of "hairbreadth 'scapes"
in the Rockies with Kit Carson, Jim
Bridger and Fremont. He was a big
brawny man with an Alkali like mus-
tache and when, at noon time, he un-
buttoned the neckband of his shirt and
found himself with his white hat, the
long red hair which obscured his
broad nose was a wild and fearsome
sight.

Jack Quinn, on such occasions,
would roast Fremont. "Talk about
Fremont being an explorer," he would say.
"Why me and Kit Carson has gone
places in the Rocky Mountains that
Fremont would turn dizzy to think of."
He helped carry Fremont once three
days in a blanket fastened to a pole
when he was taken with snow blindness
and couldn't see his hand before his
face. If it hadn't been for the rest
of us, he would never have got out
of the mountains at all. This talk
about Fremont exploring things makes
me tired," and so on and so on.

Fremont could not only discover
things, but he could write reports about
them that were models. The army
and the navy is a good teacher.
English composition. It is required
that officers' reports be brief, exact
and couched in the simplest language.
There is a charm about Fremont's re-
ports that accounts for the popular
favor with which they were received
and read.

The early trappers may have dis-
covered the mountain named Fre-
mont's Peak, but Fremont told what
its longitude and latitude was, how
high it was, the names of the plants
that grew on its sides and even the
Latin name of the butterfly that one
of his men captured on the very sum-
mit. His reports made him famous
and in his day he occupied that place
as a popular idol now held by The-
odore Roosevelt.

In May, 1843, Fremont started from
Kansas City on his second exploring
trip. He had about 35 men and a
mountain howitzer which later he
abandoned in the Sierras. In one of
the parties were Kit Carson, the most
famous guide of that time, Charles
Fitzpatrick, who all three had accom-
panied Fremont on his first trip. In
addition, there was Theodore Talbot,
of Washington, D. C. Jack Dodson,
the negro cook, Charles Towns, Louis
Zindel in charge of the howitzer and a
number of French Canadians, among
them Basil and Charles Lajeunesse,
Baptiste Bernier, Raphael Piere Dero-
sier, Aracis Budeau, and Tabeau.

About this time wild rumors crop-
ped up in Washington about Fremont,
it being represented that he was about
to invade Mexican territory with his
little army and mountain howitzer. A
letter came from the department call-
ing off the trip, but when Jessie Bur-
ven Fremont received the letter at her
St. Louis home, she laid it away and
did not forward it to her husband in
Kansas City, so he did not know for
nearly a year that he had been forbid-
den to make the trip.

The route was up the Kansas River,
thence to the South Platte, then to
Fort Laramie, and over South Pass to
the Great Basin. Just ahead was the
train of emigrants bound to Ore-
gon. Fremont kept north of Ft. Brid-
ger and down the Bear River to Soda
Springs where he overtook the emi-
grants.

In his report, Fremont says:
"We continued our road down the
river and at night encamped with a
family of emigrants—two men, two
women and several children—who
appeared to be bringing up the rear of
the great caravan. I was struck with
the fine appearance of their cattle. It
was strange to see one small family
traveling alone through such a coun-
try, so remote from civilization. The
edge of the Bear River was dotted with
along the white covers of emigrant wagons."

It was early in September that the
party, still following the Bear River,
first caught sight of the Great Salt

Lake from a high hill probably near
Collinston, Utah. The India rubber
boat which had been brought along,
was tested out on the Malad, then
called the Roseaux river, and Fre-
mont found navigation and duck-shoot-
ing good in the vicinity of Garland,
Tremonton and Corinne.

On the evening of Sept. 5th, the
party camped on the Weber River,
south and west of Plain City. The
next day they visited Little Mountain
and had a good view of the lake. The
report says:

"Leaving our campment on the 6th of
September, we directed our course for
a peninsular butte, across a low shrub-
by plain, crossing on the way a slough-
like creek (Salt Creek or the Young
Weber) with miry banks, and wooded
with thickets of thorn, (crataegus)
which were loaded with berries. We
reached the butte (Little Mountain)
without any difficulty, and ascending
to the summit, immediately at our feet
beheld the object of our anxious
search—the waters of the inland sea,
stretching in still and solitary grand-
eur far beyond the limit of our vision.

"It was one of the great points of
the exploration, and, as we looked
eagerly over the lake in the first emo-
tions of excited pleasure, I am doubt-
ful if the followers of Balboa felt more
enthusiasm, when, from the heights of
the Andes, they saw for the first time
the great western ocean. It was cer-
tainly a magnificent object, and a
noble terminus to this part of our ex-
pedition; and to travelers so long shut
up among mountain ranges, a sudden
view over the expanse of salt water
had in it something sublime. Several
large islands raised their rocky heads
out of the waves; but whether or not
they were timbered, was still left to
our imagination, as the distance was
too great to determine if the dark
hues upon them were woodland or
naked rock."

At this point let us quote from Whit-
ney, the Utah historian, who thus
describes Fremont:

"Fremont supposed himself to be
the first white man, not only to em-
bark upon, but to see the Great Salt
Lake. In both conjectures he was in
error. The lake had been discovered
and boats launched upon it by Ameri-
can trappers, nearly twenty years be-
fore the advent of the 'Pathfinder' into
the Great Basin. And all this and
more before Colonel Fremont stood
upon these desolate, brine-washed
shores, and imagined himself a sec-
ond Balboa discovering another Pa-
cific in this already many-times-discov-
ered inland sea."

Bancroft also pokes fun at the com-
parison to Balboa and insists that
others had previously discovered and
explored the lake.

The camp that night was further
down the Weber which Fremont calls
"Weber's Fork." It was at a place not
far from the lake where there was
timber, good grass and "an abundance
of rushes."

Fremont's report says:
"The next day (Sept. 7th) we spent
in active preparation for our intended
voyage on the lake. On the edge of
the stream a favorable spot was se-
lected, a strong corral or horse pen,
for the animals, and a little fort for
the people who were to remain. We
were now probably in the country of
the Utah Indians, though none reside
on the lake. The India-rubber boat was
repaired with prepared cloth and gum,
and filled with air, in readiness for
the next day."

At this time it was deemed best to
send all but eight of the party north
to Ft. Hall to purchase supplies. Those
who remained prepared for the trip
on the lake which was one of the
main objects of the trip.

Returning to the report:
"We formed now but a small fam-
ily. With Mr. Preuss and myself, Car-
son, Bernier and Basil Lajeunesse had
been selected for the lake trip. The
first attempted on the interior sea,
and Budeau, with Derosier, and Jacob,
(the colored man), were to be left in
charge of the camp. We were favor-
ed with most delightful weather. To-
night there was a brilliant sunset of
golden orange and green, which left
the western sky clear and beautifully
pure; but clouds in the east made me
lose an occultation. The summer
frogs were singing around us, and the
evening was very pleasant, with a
temperature of 60 degrees—a night of
a more southern autumn."

"For our supper we had ramphal,
the most agreeably flavored of the
roots, seasoned by a small fat duck,
which had come in the way of Jacob's
trifle. Around our fire tonight were
many speculations on what tomorrow
would bring forth, and in our busy
conjectures we fancied that we should
find every one of the large islands
a tangled wilderness of trees and
shrubbery, teeming with game of
every description that the neighbor-
hood region afforded, and which the
foot of a white man or Indian had
never violated."

"In view of our present enterprise,
a part of the equipment of the boat
had been made to consist in three
air-tight bags, about three feet long,
and capable each of containing five
gallons. These had been filled with
water the night before and were now
placed in the boat, with our blankets
and instruments, consisting of a sex-
tant, telescope, spy-glass, thermome-
ter and barometer."

"We left camp at sunrise, (Sept.
8th) and had a very pleasant voyage
down the river, in which there was
generally eight or ten feet of water,
deepening as we neared the mouth
in the latter part of the day. In the
course of the morning we discovered
that two of the cylinders leaked so
much as to require one man con-
stantly at the bellows, to keep them
sufficiently full of air to support the
boat. Although we had made a very
early start, we loitered so much on
the way—stopping now and then, and
floating silently along, to get a shot
at a goose or duck—that it was late
in the day when we reached the out-
let."

The explorer slept that night on a

little point of land probably where
Hooper now stands and where they
found plenty of driftwood for their
fires and where "the stillness of the
night was enlivened by millions of
water fowl."

When they set sail the next morn-
ing (Sept. 9th) they speedily came to
the mud flats which lay at the foot
of Hooper and found that the Weber
river was only a few inches deep.

"We took off our clothes, and get-
ting overboard, commenced dragging
the boat—making, by this operation, a
very curious trail, and a very dis-
agreeable smell in stirring up the
mud, as we sank above the knee at
every step. The water here was still
fresh, with only an insipid and dis-
agreeable taste, probably derived from
the bed of fetid mud. After proceed-
ing this way about a mile, we came
to a small black ridge, on the bot-
tom, beyond which the water be-
came sudden salt, beginning grad-
ually to deepen, and the bottom was
sandy and firm. It was a remarkable
division, separating the fresh water
of the rivers from the briny water of
the lake, which was entirely saturated
with common salt. Pushing our lit-
tle vessel across the narrow bound-
ary, we sprang on board, and at
length we floated on the waters of
the unknown sea."

The boat was headed straight west
for what is now known as Fremont
island, and the explorers soon noted
the south drift from the Bear river
which again suggested the idea of a
big whirlpool in the lake. Soon they
were among the white caps, and Fre-
mont says:

"The form of the boat seemed to be
an admirable one, and it rode on the
surface of the water, but, at the same
time, it was extremely slow in its
progress. When we were a lit-
tle more than half way across the
reach, two of the divisions between
the cylinders gave way, and it re-
quired the constant use of the bellows
to keep in a sufficient quantity of
air. For a long time we scarcely
seemed to approach our island, but
gradually we worked across the rough-
er sea of the open channel, into the
smoother water under the lee of the
island, and began to discover that
what we took for a long row of pel-
icans, ranged on the beach, were only
low cliffs whitened with salt by the
spray of the waves; and about noon
we reached the shore, the transpa-
rency of the water enabling us to see
the bottom at a considerable depth."

"It was a handsome broad beach
where we landed, behind which the
hill, into which the island was gather-
ed, rose somewhat abruptly; and a
point of rock at one end enclosed it
in a sheltering bay; and as there was
an abundance of driftwood along the
shore, it afforded us a pleasant en-
campment. We did not suffer our
frail boat to touch the sharp rocks,
but, getting overboard, discharged the
baggage, and lifting it gently out of
the water, carried it to the upper
part of the beach, which was com-
posed of very small fragments of rock.

"The 'Anacostia,' the 'Anacostia,'
of the beach, formed by the accession
of the waves, our attention, as we
approached the island, had been attract-
ed by one 10 to 20 feet in breadth,
of a dark brown color. Being more
closely examined, this was found to
be composed, to the depth of seven or
eight or twelve inches, entirely of
the larvae of insects, or, in common
language, of the skins of worms,
about the size of a grain of oats, which
had been washed up by the waters of
the lake."

From the top of the high hill on the
island the party had a fine view of
the lake and its islands, and, by the
aid of a field glass, tried to locate
a possible outlet or the fabled whirl-
pool of the Indians.

"As we looked over the vast expanse
of water spread out beneath us and
strained our eyes along the silent
shores over which hung so much doubt
and uncertainty, and which were so full
of interest to us, I could hardly re-
press the almost irresistible desire to
continue our explorations; but the light-
ening snow on the mountains was a
plain indication of the advancing
season, and our frail linen boat ap-
peared so insecure that I was unwilling
to trust our lives to the uncertainties of
the lake. I, therefore, unwillingly re-
solved to terminate our survey here,
and remain satisfied for the present with
what we had been able to do to the un-
known geography of the region."

The lake indicated a level of
4,200 feet above the sea, and Fre-
mont adds:

"I accidentally left on the summit
the brass cover to the object end of
my spy-glass, and, as it will prob-
(Continued on Page Eleven)

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICE

Consult County Clerk or the Respec-
tive Signers for Further
Information.

PROBATE NOTICE

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Winslow Farr, Deceased.
Creditors will present claims with
vouchers to the undersigned, at the
Law Offices of David Jensen, Number
503-504 First National Bank Building,
in Ogden City, Weber County, State
of Utah, on or before the last day of
September, A. D. 1914.

Administratrix of the Estate of
Winslow Farr, Deceased.

DAVID JENSON,
Attorney for Administratrix.

First publication, April 25, 1914.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of Gus-
tave Adolph Hansen, Deceased.

Creditors will present claims with
vouchers to the undersigned, at the
Law Offices of Johnson & John-
son, Room 519, in the First National
Bank Building, in Ogden City, We-
ber County, Utah, on or before the
3rd day of March, 1915.

HELEN M. HANSEN,
Executrix.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
Attorneys for Executrix.

Date of first publication, May 2,
1914.

PROBATE NOTICE

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Robert Hunter, Deceased.
Creditors will present claims with
vouchers to the undersigned, at the
Law Offices of David Jensen, Number
503-504 First National Bank Building,
in Ogden City, Weber County, State
of Utah, on or before the last day of
September, A. D. 1914.

HELEN C. HUNTER,
Administratrix of the Estate of
Robert Hunter, Deceased.

DAVID JENSON,
Attorney for Administratrix.

First publication, April 25, 1914.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES

Consult County Clerk or the Respec-
tive Signers for Further
Information.

PROBATE NOTICE

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of George Martin, Deceased.
Creditors will present claims with
vouchers to the undersigned, at the
Law Offices of David Jensen, Number
503-504 First National Bank Building,
in Ogden City, Weber County, State
of Utah, on or before the last day of
September, A. D. 1914.

BLANCH THOMPSON,
Administratrix of the Estate of
George Martin, Deceased.

DAVID JENSON,
Attorney for Administratrix.

First publication, April 25, 1914.

PROBATE NOTICE

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of James Owen, Deceased.
Creditors will present claims with
vouchers to the undersigned, at the
Law Offices of David Jensen, Number
503-504 First National Bank Building,
in Ogden City, Weber County, State
of Utah, on or before the last day of
September, A. D. 1914.

CHARLES H. OWEN,
Administratrix of the Estate of
James Owen, Deceased.

DAVID JENSON,
Attorney for Administratrix.

PROBATE NOTICE

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Clara M. Thomson, De-
ceased.
Creditors will present claims with
vouchers to the undersigned, at the
Law Offices of David Jensen, Number
503-504 First National Bank Building,
in Ogden City, Weber County, State
of Utah, on or before the last day of
September, A. D. 1914.

LEO A. HARRIS,
Administratrix of the Estate of
Clara M. Thomson, Deceased.

DAVID JENSON,
Attorney for Administratrix.

First publication, April 25, 1914.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the District Court of the Second
Judicial District of the State of Utah,
in and for the County of Weber.

In the matter of the estate of Joel
Walters, Deceased.

Creditors will present claims with
vouchers to the undersigned Adminis-
trator, at the Law Office of George
McCombs, Suite 303, Colonel Hud-
son Building, Ogden, Utah, on or be-
fore August 20, 1914.

DAVID E. HOPKINS,
Administrator.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of Weber Coun-
ty, State of Utah.

Bernice Kelly, Plaintiff, vs. John C.
Kelly, Defendant.

The State of Utah to the said De-
fendant:

You are hereby summoned to ap-
pear within twenty days after service
of this summons upon you, if served
within the County, which this action
is brought; otherwise, within thirty
days after service, and defend the
above entitled action; and in case of
your failure so to do, judgment will
be rendered against you according to
the demand of the complaint, which
has been filed with the Clerk of said
Court.

Said action is brought to dissolve
the bonds of matrimony now and
heretofore existing between the plain-
tiff and the defendant herein, and to
recover alimony in the sum of thirty
dollars per month, together with sev-
enty-five dollars attorney's fees, and
custody of the minor child.

BOYD, DE VINE & ECCLES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. Address, 301-1 First National
Bank Bldg., Ogden, Utah.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of Weber
County, State of Utah.

John Timmers, Plaintiff vs. Johan-
n Timmers, Defendant.

The State of Utah to the said De-
fendant:

You are hereby summoned to ap-
pear within twenty days after service
of this summons upon you, if served
within the County in which this ac-
tion is brought; otherwise, within
thirty days after service, and defend
the above entitled action; and in case
of your failure so to do, judgment
will be rendered against you accord-
ing to the demand of the complaint,
which has been filed with the Clerk
of said Court.

This action is brought to recover
a judgment dissolving the marriage
contract, now and heretofore exist-
ing between you and the plaintiff.

T. O'CONNOLLY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, No. 369 24th St.,
Ogden, Utah.

First publication May 2, 1914.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice is hereby given by the Board
of Commissioners of Ogden City, of
the intention of said Board to make
the following described improvements,
to-wit:

To lay out, establish and open a
public street to be named Endion
avenue, north and south through
block 39, plat C, Ogden City survey,
said street to be 66 feet wide, being
23 feet east and 43 feet west of the
lot line between lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
and 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, block 39, plat C,
Ogden City survey, the whole dis-
tance between Twenty-second and
Twenty-third streets, and to defray
the whole of the cost thereof, esti-
mated at \$1,900.00, by a local assess-
ment upon the lots or pieces of ground
lying and being within the following
district, being the district to be ben-
efited and affected by said improve-
ment, viz:

Part of the land lying between the
outer boundary lines of said street
when opened as proposed, and a line
drawn 50 feet outward from and par-
allel to the said outer boundary lines,
being part of lots 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10,

This action is brought to recover
a judgment dissolving the marriage
contract, now and heretofore exist-
ing between you and the plaintiff.

T. O'CONNOLLY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, No. 369 24th St.,
Ogden, Utah.

First publication May 2, 1914.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice is hereby given by the Board
of Commissioners of Ogden City, of
the intention of said Board to make
the following described improvements,
to-wit:

To create both sides of Hud-
son avenue from Twenty-second to
Twenty-third streets as a sidewalk
district, and to construct therein six
foot concrete sidewalks four inches
thick, together with all intersections
and the necessary grading therefor,
and to defray the whole of the cost
thereof, estimated at \$1,900.00, by a
local assessment upon the lots and
pieces of ground lying and being with-
in the following district, being the
district to be benefited and affected
by said improvement, to-wit: All the
land lying between the outer bound-
ary lines of said street and a line
drawn fifty feet outward from and
parallel to said boundary lines on
both sides of the street, being part
of lots 1 to 10, inclusive, block 39,
plat A, Ogden City Survey.